AN AUTHENTIC

NARRATIVE

Of the Loss of His

MAJESTY'S SHIP

THE

LITCHFIELD,

Capt. *BARTON,*

On the Coast of *AFRICA;*

WITH

Some Account of the Sufferings of the Capt. and the surviving Part of the Crew, &c. in a Journal kept by a Lieutenant.

LONDON:

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AN AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE

Of the Loss of His MAJESTY's SHIP THE

LITCHFIELD, &c.

THE *Litchfield* man of war sailed from *Ireland* on the 11th of *November*, 1758, in company with several other men of war and transports, under the command of Commodore *Keppel*, intended for the reduction of *Goree*. Their Voyage was prosperous till the 28th, when it turned out squally in the evening. At six o'clock the next morning when every person on board the ship imagined her to be at least thirty-five leagues distant from land, she struck upon the ground, and the sea broke all over her. The crew now could perceive the land, which appeared rocky, rugged, and uneven, at about two cables length from them. The ship lay on her broadside to windward, the sea breaking entirely over her. The masts soon went overboard, and some men were carried off with them. The whole ship's crew were now in the greatest distress, the masts, yards, and sails hanging along-side in a confused heap, the ship beating violently upon the rocks, the waves curling up to an incredible height, and then dashing

down

down with ſuch force, as threatened the immediate ſplitting of the ſhip to pieces, which all on board every moment expected. However, the ſhip's head was providentially brought towards the ſea, and they had a glimpſe of prolonging life. Some of the people were very earneſt to get the boats out, contrary to advice; however, after much intreaty, notwithſtanding the proſpect of a moſt terrible ſea, one of the boats was launched, and eight of the beſt men jumped into her, but ſhe had hardly got to the ſhip's ſtern, when ſhe was inſtantly whirled to the bottom and every one in her periſhed; the reſt of the boats were ſoon waſhed to pieces upon deck. They then made a raft with the davit, capſton-bar, &c. and waited ſome time with reſignation for Providence to aſſiſt them.

At length, continues the writer of the narrative, another Lieutenant and myſelf, with about ſixty-five others, ſwam aſhore before dark, but were for ſome time uncertain whether we had not made a wrong choice, for there were numbers of Moors upon the rocks, who ſtripped all who had any thing on their backs; and we were left expoſed to the weather upon the cold ſand; and, to keep us from ſtarving, were obliged to go down to the ſhore, and bring up pieces of our wreck to make a fire. The Moors, however, allowed us a piece of an old ſail, of which we made two tents, and crowded ourſelves into them, every one ſitting between another's legs, to preſerve warmth, and make room. In this uneaſy ſituation, continually bewailing ourſelves, and our poor ſhipmates upon the wreck, we paſſed a moſt tedious, blowing, dark, rainy night, without ſo much as a drop of water to refreſh us, except what we catched through our ſail-cloth covering.

At ſix in the morning of the 30th of *November* we went down, with a number of our men, upon the rocks, to aſſiſt our ſhipmates in coming aſhore, ſome got ſafe, others periſhed. The people on board got the raft into the water, and about fifteen men upon it, but they were no ſooner put off from the wreck, then all except three or four periſhed. During this time a good ſwim-

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mer brought a rope aſhore with much difficulty, and we pulled a large rope on ſhore with that, and made it well faſt round a rock; and, by properly placing the ropes, we ſaved a number of lives, as the men could walk or ſlide upon the lower rope, and hold by the upper one. The flood coming on, raiſed the ſurf, and prevented any more coming at this time, and the ropes could be of no further uſe. We then retired from the rocks, and went about boiling ſome of the drowned turkeys, &c. which, with ſome flower mixt, and baked amongſt the coals, made our firſt meal upon this barbarous coaſt; we found a well of freſh water about half a mile off, which very much refreſhed us. But we had hardly finiſhed this coarſe repaſt, when a great number of Moors drove every one down to the rocks, [beating us if we lingered, tho' ſome where hardly able to crawl] to bring up pieces of the wreck, which had moſt Iron about them, and other things. The ſurf greatly increaſing with the flood, the ſhip was broke into three pieces the fore part was turned keel up, the middle part was ſoon daſhed into a thouſand pieces; the fore part of the poop fell likewiſe at this time, and about thirty men with it, eight of whom got aſhore with our help, but dangerouſly bruiſed.

Now was to be ſeen a moſt melancholy proſpect; nothing but the after-part of the poop remained above water, with a very ſmall part of the other decks, on which our Captain, and about an hundred and thirty more remained, expecting every moment to be their laſt; every ſhock threw ſome off, few or none of whom came aſhore alive. About five we beckoned as much as poſſible for the captain to come upon the rope, as this ſeemed to be as good an opportunity as any we had ſeen, and many came ſafe with our aſſiſtance; ſome told us, that the Captain was determined to ſtay till all the men had made the beſt of their way to land, or at leaſt had quitted the wreck, which bravery of his, though we could not but admire, we could not but lament. However, we ſtill continued to beckon for him; and juſt before it was dark, we ſaw him come upon the rope, which

greatly

greatly cheared up our ſpirits; he was cloſe followed by a good able ſeaman, who did all he could to keep up his ſpirits, and aſſiſt him in warping. At length with much difficulty we got him aſhore, and after reſting a little while upon the rocks, he came to himſelf, and walked up to the tent, deſiring us ſtill to continue to aſſiſt the reſt of the people in coming aſhore; which they continued to do pretty faſt, though many periſhed in the attempt. The Moors, growing tired with waiting for ſo little plunder, would not let us ſtay after them upon the rocks, but drove us all up; but on our ſolliciting the Baſhaw, he gave us leave to go down, ſending ſome Moors with us. We carried fire-brands down, to let the poor ſouls upon the wreck ſee we were ſtill here ready to aſſiſt them. About nine at night, finding no more men would venture upon the rope, as the ſurf was greatly increaſed, we retired to the tent with hearts full of ſorrow, leaving by the laſt man's account, between thirty and forty ſouls upon the wreck.

On the firſt of *December* the people upon the wreck all periſhed about one in the morning, as we heard from one who was toſſed up and down nearly two hours upon the rocks ſenſeleſs; but recovered, and got to the tent by Day-light, though greatly bruiſed. At one in the afternoon called a muſter, and placing the men all in a rank, found our number to be as follows, *viz.*

MATTHEW BARTON, Eſq; COMMANDER,

Mr. *Appleby*, Second Lieut. Mr. *Sutherland*, Third ditto. Mr. *Jones*, Maſter, Mr. *Stuart*, Surgeon, Mr. *Maſon*, Boatſwain, Mr. *Roberts*, Maſter's Mate, Mr. *Wardle*, ditto, Mr. *Millar*, Midſhipman, Mr. *Turner*, ditto, Mr. *Fudger*, ditto, Mr. *Kelly*, ditto, Mr. *Johnſon*, ditto, Mr. *Digwood*, ditto, Mr. *Tucker*, Surgeon's Mate.

QUARTER-MASTERS. *John Binging*, *John Perry*, *Samuel Gibbons*, *Thomas Webſter*, *David Doney*, *John Beard*, *Robert Horſlam*, *William Wolter*.

BOAT-

BOATSWAINS MATES. *Edward Yates, John Geach, Zachariah Averille, John Byers.*

QUARTER GUNNERS. *John Baxter, John Stimson, Hugh Gill, John Harman, James Simpson, John Wilson.*

SEAMEN. *Thomas Thompson, Francis Teague, Henry Ellis, Robert Duncason, Christopher Lucas, Thomas Tutton, ——— Markam, Nathaniel Hopkins, Richard Cummins, William Small, James Owland, John Fletcher, Samuel Oldbury, John Ogden, Isaac Rush,* Boy, *William Mathewson, Martin Ramsey, William Whitehead, James Gold,* Gunner's Mate, *William Waley, Thomas Pitts, William Cole, John Gurnel,* Boy, *James Holland, Henry Yates, James Coyle, William Turner, George Struch, Andrew Ryan, Robert Savior, John Smith, John Mac Gormbley, James Beach, Archibald Mac Loniky, Robert Dunlap, Thomas Hey, Michael Mitchel, Robert Gray, Richard Hood, Robert Brown, William Hayns, William Finn, Francis Kennedy, Thomas Stone, Edward Dwyer,* Boy, *Thomas Gertan, John Olivine, Henry Harrison, Robert Abbat, James Carter, Philip Pace, Thomas Hart, Patrick Fool, Thomas Phipp, Henry Shepherd, John Williams, William Hayes, Thomas Loyal, Mark Noble, Thomas Beavens, David Brear, William Horton, Francis Chapman, Michael Embrow, John Easly, John Collier, James Surridge, John Dent, John Hole, John Greenslade, Thomas Sutton, Henry Nichols, James Tutton, Benjamin Nathel, William Sayer, John Williams, Nahaniel Chapman, John Campbell, Robert Egerton, Henry Mahair, James Bingham, Samuel Palmer, John Titter, George Evans, William Jeffereys, John Cook, Samuel Blackwell, John Guy, Patrick Farrel, John York, Bryant Mac Ginnis, James Burgis, Miles Poulston, Richard Thrift, John Mosses, Richard Smith, Thomas Hollandshead, Michael Greenwood, John Gibson, William Oaks, Mathew Jones, James Bowes, George Gibbs, James Carney, Thomas Barling, Richard Gibbins, Edward Eastland, John Sturgis, James Love, Richard Ward, Robert Launders, Benjamin Whaley, William Bartlet, John Godbar, Thomas Spittle, Edward Edwards, William Wilson, Richard Lee, John Baburney, Mathew Edwards,*

wards, Emanuel Perſico, William Welch, William Bryant, William Chalain, Henry Gurgery, Thomas Longerfield, William Williams, William Dalbey, William Ellis, maniel Hunt, Richard Wood, Thomas Aſh, Terence Roy, Liwn Goodman, John Baker, Thomas Kenick, Iſaac Eve, John Baptiſto L'o, William Lewis, Boy, Thomas Boucher, ditto, James Mandevil, ditto, Henry Blackſton, ditto, Edward Carrier, John Parr, John Leaf, James Anderſon, John Mogteon, William Wilſon, John Wallis, Thomas Hiſcock, Boy, Alexander Thaland, ditto, William Gutery.

MARINES. Thomas Richmond, Francis Dugan, Edward Hartley, William Penford, Peter Higgins, Thomas L'Conew, Veer Vernon, Tob. Butler, William Neal, James Collins, Thomas Gambel, Daniel Spicer, John Goodfellow, Thomas Lathan, William Welch, Thomas Waley, James Bond, William Cray, William Duffield.

A LIST of thoſe who were loſt

Benjamin Nelſon, Firſt Lieut. Nicholas Brooks, Purſer, Thomas Raymond, Gunner, Hoan Fair, Carpenter, Thomas Howel, Maſter's Mate, William Bleakinſop, Midſh. John Douglas, ditto, Edward Stuart, M. at Arms George Spieer, Corporal, Mr. Reeves, Surgeons Mate, John Butler, Armourer, Thomas Balderſon, ditto Mate, David Lewis, Capt's ſteward, Thomas Martin, Boy, Thomas Cole, ditto, John Upham, ditto, Rt Allen, Captain's Taylor, Alex Watſon, Gunner's Mate, Richard Benden, Ship's Cook, James Barret, ditto Mate, Thomas Murphy, ditto, John Whitfield, Ship's Steward, John Hacker, Cooper, Daniel Arnold, Ship's Butcher.

SEAMEN. John Beeſley, Ship's Barber, Peter Goodyer, John Kennedy, James Mitchel, John Culum, Edward Gardner, Daniel Mac Donald, Peter Parker, William Servant, William Crow, Henry Stapleton, Charles Leaf, Henry Carr, John Lee, Robert Clark, John Rankin, William Archer, James Nelſon, James Paterſon, James Mac Dugle, William Dorman, Charles Mac Leon, Daniel Mac Kevin, James King, Francis Coleman, Samuel Grew, Charles Harris, George Harris, William Carr, David

David Ilyke, *Alexander Clealand*, *James Groves*, *John Holbourn*, *John Newley*, *John Fowler*, *William Legget*, *William Greenland*, *James Sheerman*, *Rank Simpſon*, *David Williams*, *Owen Williams*, *James Pullin*, *Thomas Drake*, *Nicholas Thorpe*, *Thomas Hooker*, *Luke Fool*, *George Bird*, *Daniel Leverſidge*, *John Eaſon*, *John James*, *Henry Plut*, *John Koban*, *Thomas Pymont*, *William Crab*, Boy, *Ralph Maleger*, ditto, *Thomas Dunn*, ditto, *John Owen*, *Charles Arnold*, Purſer's Boy, *William Smith*, Boy, *Thomas Collins*, ditto, *Edward Neal*, *L. Litchfield*, and —— *Plymouth*, Blacks, *Samuel Colback*, Poulterer, *Edward Dogerty*, *Charles Warrington*, Boy, *Hugh Mac Intyre*, *Peter Tompſon*, *John Mullin*, *James Beard*, *Peter Canalling*, *David Crocket*.

MARINES. *James Fraſier*, Captain, *Thomas Icot*, Lieutenant, *William Jermen*, Serjeant, *Richard Thems*, ditto, *David Comil*, *Peter Chicklin*, *Thomas Bacon*, *William Wright*, *Robert Hemſley*, *Iſrael Senical*, *John Cutler*, *David Harris*, *John Claney*, *Thomas Pricket*, *Thomas Runſom* *William Horton*, *Thomas Husband*, *Charles Rumell*, *Thomas Fairbrother*, *Edward Pinkſton*, *Benjamin Moſs*, *James Haycock*, *William Sladon*, *James Lewes*, *Peter Elder*, *Michael Cohun*, *William Streel*, *James Price*, *Peter Eruſin*, *John Upham*, *Hugh Watts*, *George Allen*, died on Shore, *James Mac Mullin*, *James Jones*, Boy.

December 2. Moderate and fair weather. At five in the morning we found *George Allen*, a marine, dead, cloſe by the tent, which we ſuppoſe, was by drinking brandy among the rocks, as ſeveral had got drunk that way, though we uſed what means we could to prevent it. There were two men whipt, by Captain *Barton's* orders, for their Inſolence, which was highly neceſſary, both to convince the *Moors*, and our own men, that they were ſtill under command. We ſubſiſted entirely on the drowned ſtock, with a little ſalt pork to reliſh it, and the flower made into Cakes; all which we iſſued regularly and ſparingly, not knowing at preſent whether we ſhould have any thing from the *Moors* or no, as they

they ſtill continued to be very troubleſome, wanting to rob us of the canvaſs which covered our tent. Their Bashaw ſeemed to take our part, but at the ſame time wink'd at their villainy, and ſhared their plunder. He employed us to ſave all the iron we could from the pieces of the wreck. At two in the afternoon arrived here a black ſervant, ſent by one Mr. *Butler*, at *Saffy*, [a town about thirty miles off] to enquire into our condition, and give us aſſiſtance. The Captain wrote him a letter, the man having brought pens, ink, and paper, and then finding there was one who offered us help, greatly refreſhed our heavy ſpirits.

December 3 Moderate weather, ſometimes rainy. In the morning we aſſembled the people, and read prayers of thankſgiving. In the afternoon we received a letter from Mr. *Butler*, with ſome bread, and a few other neceſſaries, which was a pleaſing ſight to us. We heard that one of the tranſports, and a bomb tender, were wreck'd about three leagues to the northward of us, and a great many men ſaved.

December 4. Moderate weather. The people were employ'd picking up pieces of ſail, and what elſe the *Moors* would permit them. We put the people into meſſes, and ſerved the neceſſaries we received yeſterday. They had bread, and the fleſh of the drowned ſtock. In the afternoon we received another letter from Mr. *Butler*, factor to the *Daniſh African* Company, and himſelf a *Dane*. At the ſame time we had a letter from one Mr. *Andrews* an *Iriſh* gentleman, a merchant at *Saffy*. The *Moors* were not ſo troubleſome now as before, moſt of them going off with what they had got.

December 5. Squally weather, with rain. The drowned ſtock was all expended, the people employed at low water to gather muſcles. At ten in the morning Mr. *Andrews* arrived here, and brought a *French* Surgeon with him, and ſome medicines and plaiſters, which many of the bruiſed men ſtood in very great need of. In the afternoon *Thomas Tompion*, ſeaman died, by his bruiſes mortifying. Several men were employed in rowling caſks of water from the well.

December 6. Squally rainy weather. We ſerved one of this country blankets to every two men, and pampooſes [a ſort of ſlippers] to thoſe who were moſt in need of them; thoſe ſupplies were brought by Mr. *Andrews*. The people were forced to live now upon muſcles and bread, theſe villainous *Moors* having deceived us, and not returned, though they promiſed to ſupply us with cattle.

December 7. Dirty ſqually weather, with rain; the people employ'd in gathering muſcles and limpits. The *Moors* began to be a little civil, for fear the emperor ſhould puniſh them for their cruel uſage of us. In the afternoon a meſſenger arrived here from the emperor, at *Salee*, with orders in general to the people to ſupply us with proviſions. Accordingly, they brought us ſome poor bullocks, and lean ſheep, which Mr. *Andrews* purchaſed for us; but at this time the cattle were ſcarce fit for any thing elſe.

December 8 Squally weather, with heavy rain. The people were ſerved this morning with mutton and bread, and employ'd in rowling water from the well.

December 9. Little wind, with ſhowers of rain. In the morning we ſaw ſeveral dead bodies upon the rocks. The people employed in bringing up the oak timbers, *&c. &c.* from the ſea-ſide, the emperor having ſent orders to ſave whatever might be of uſe to his cruiſers.

December 10 Light airs, and fair weather. In the morning we got every thing ready to march to *Marocco*, the emperor having ſent orders for that purpoſe, and camels to carry the lame, and the neceſſaries. At nine we ſet out with about thirty camels, having got all our liquor with us, divided into hogſheads, for the conveniency of carriage on the camels. At noon we joined the crews of the other two wreck'd veſſels; then every body was mounted upon camels, except the captain, who was furniſhed with a horſe. We never ſtopt till ſeven in the evening, when they procur'd us two tents only, which would not contain one third of the men; ſo that moſt of them lay expoſed to the dew, which was heavy and very cold. We found our whole number to be three

hundred and thirty-eight, including officers, men, and boys, three women and a young child, which one of the women brought aſhore in her teeth.

December 11. Fair pleaſant weather. In the morning we continued our journey, attended by a number of Moors on horſeback; the Alcaide, who had the conducting of us, provided ſeveral of the officers with horſes. We did not travel ſtraight for *Morocco*, being informed we muſt meet the emperor coming from *Salle*. At Six in the evening we came to our reſting place for the night, and were furniſhed with tents ſufficient to cover all the men. We found theſe people ſeldom ſtopped from ſun-riſing to ſun-ſetting, that being the cuſtom of the country, which we were obliged to comply with.

December 12. Fair pleaſant weather. At five in the morning we ſet out as before, and at two in the afternoon ſaw the emperor's cavalcade at a diſtance. At three, a relation of the emperor's named *Muli Addriſs*, came o us, and told the captain, it was the emperor's orders he ſhould that inſtant write a letter to our governor at *Gibraltar*, to ſend to his *Brittanic* majeſty, to know whether he would ſettle a peace with him or not. Captain *Barton* ſat down directly upon the graſs, and wrote a letter which being given to *Muli Adriſs*, he went and joined the emperor again. At ſix in the evening we came to our reſting place for the night, and were well furniſhed with tents, but very little proviſion.

December 13. Pleaſant weather. We deſired to continue here till the men were refreſh'd, which they were much in need of; they brought us more proviſion than before. This morning lieutenant *Harriſon*, commanding officer of the ſoldiers belonging to lord *Forbes*'s regiment, died ſuddenly in the tent; in the evening, while we were burying him, the inhuman Moors diſturb'd us, by throwing ſtones, and mocking us.

December 14 Pleaſant weather. Our men recovered greatly with the refreſhment they had here, and being furniſhed with earthen pots to make broth in.

December 15. The people were moſtly employ'd in cooking, as we were now pretty well ſupplied with beef.

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This morning we found the Moors had opened lieutenant *Harriſon*'s grave, and ſtript the cloaths off from him.

December 16. Fair weather. This morning we continued our journey as before; at four in the afternoon came to our reſting place, pitch'd our tents, and ſerved the people with proviſions. Here ſome of the country Moors uſed our people ill, as they were taking ſome water from a brook; the Moors would always ſpit in the veſſel before they would let them take any away. Upon this, ſome of us went down to inquire into it, but were immediately ſaluted with a ſhower of ſtones. We run in upon them, beat ſome of them pretty ſoundly, put them to flight, and brought away one, who thought to defend himſelf with a long knife. This fellow was ſeverely puniſhed by the Alcaide, who had the conducting of us.

December 17. Fair weather. In the morning we gave the people a dram each, as had been uſual, and continued our journey; at four in the afternoon we came to our reſting place for the night. After ſome difficulty got tents, and a proper ſupply of proviſion.

December 18. Fair weather. This morning we proceeded on our journey as before; at three in the afternoon, came to the city of *Morocco*, without having ſeen one dwelling-houſe in the whole journey. Here we were inſulted by the rabble as we paſſed. At five were carried before the emperor, ſurrounded by five or ſix hundred of his guards. He was on horſeback before his palace gate, that being the place where he diſtributes juſtice to his people. He told captain *Barton* by an interpreter, that he was neither at peace or war with *England* and that he would detain us till an ambaſſador came from *England* to ſettle a firm peace. The captain then deſired, that we might not be uſed as ſlaves; he anſwered haſtily, we ſhould be taken care of Then we were directly thruſt out of his preſence, conveyed to two old ruined houſes, and ſhut up amidſt dirt and innumerable vermin of ſeveral ſorts. Mr. *Butler*, before mentioned, [being here upon buſineſs] came

came and assisted us with victuals and drink, and procured liberty for the captain to go home with him to his lodging; he likewise sent some blankets for the officers, with which we made a shift to pass the night pretty comfortably, as we were very much tired and fatigued.

December 19. Cloudy Weather, blowing fresh with rain. The morning found our centry taken off, and the people had liberty to go out; they likewise sent us some bread, and towards night some beef; but we had no conveniency as yet to dress it, and the people were all day employed in clearing out the rubbish, and destroying the vermin as well as they could.

December 20. Little wind, and drizzling rain. This morning some of our necessaries, which we had upon the road, were brought to us, after being rummaged, and the captain's trunk robbed of nineteen ducats, several rings, silver buckles, a watch, and other things, mostly belonging to the foremast men. Mr. *Butler*, and his partner, Mr *Dekon*, did every thing in his power to assist us. The people had now pots to boil their victuals, and were in no want of bread.

December 21. Cloudy weather, with rain at times. This morning the emperor sent money to the captain to support the men, at a blanqueen a day each, or two pence sterling; but as that was too little, capt. *Barton* got money from Mr. *Butler*, to make it up two, or four pence sterling; which he managed himself for them to the best advantage, allowing them one pound of beef or bread every day. At nine this morning the emperor sent for the captain, and every officer, to appear before him. We immediately repaired to his palace, where we remained waiting in an outer yard two hours; in the mean time, he diverted himself with seeing a clumsy *Dutch* boat rowed about a pond by four of our petty officers. About noon we were called before him, and placed in a line about thirty yards from him. He was sitting in a chair by the side of the pond, with only two of his chief Alcaides by him. After viewing us some time, he ordered the

captain

captain to come forward; and, after aſking him many queſtions concerning our navy, and where our ſquadron was going, we were alſo called forward by two and three at a time, as we ſtood according to our rank; their aſking moſt of us ſome very inſignificant queſtions, and taking ſome to be *Portugueze*, becauſe they had black hair, and others to be *Swedes*, becauſe they had white hair, he judged none of us to be right *Engliſh*, except the captain, the ſecond lieutenant, and myſelf, and the enſign of the ſoldiers; but aſſuring him we were all *Engliſh*, he cry'd *Benno*, and gave a nod for our departure; to which we returned a very low bow, and were very glad to get to our old ruin'd houſe again. Our number at this time, was thirty, from higheſt to loweſt.

December 22. Fair weather. Captain *Burton* provided the people with ſtuff for frocks and trouſers and mats and pillows to lie on, with every other neceſſary that could be got. They were all employ'd in making themſelves cloaths in the beſt manner they could.

December 23. Fair weather. This morning the emperor ſent a meſſage to the captain, with orders, that if any of the *Engliſh* ſhould be guilty of a crime he ſhould puniſh them, the ſame as if they were on board his ſhip; but if they ſhould quarrel with the Moors, they muſt ſtand to the Mooriſh laws, which are very ſevere againſt the chriſtians. This day *Henry Nichols* was puniſhed for getting drunk, and abuſing his officers.

December 24. Fair weather. The people very well ſatisfied with their proviſion. This being *Sunday*, we aſſembled them all, and read prayers, as uſual on board, and returned the Almighty our moſt hearty thanks for his many benefits beſtowed on us. It is to be obſerved, we had but one bible amongſt us all, which was a preſent from Mr. *Andrews* before mentioned; and though we had no clergyman, captain *Burton* never omitted a ſingle *Sunday* to aſſemble the men, and have ſervice performed either by another lieutenant or myſelf.

December.

December 25. Being *Chriſtmas-day*, read prayers to the people, as uſual in the church of *England*. The captain received a preſent of ſome tea and loaves of ſugar from one of the queens, whoſe grandfather had been an *Engliſh* renegado.

December 26. Fair weather. The people were employed in making their frocks and trowſers. This afternoon we heard the diſagreeable news, that the emperor would oblige all the *Engliſh* here to work the ſame as the other Chriſtian ſlaves, excepting the officers that were before him on the twenty firſt inſtant.

December 27. Cloudy weather with rain. At ſeven this morning, an Alcaide came and ordered the people all out to work except thoſe who were ſick; and, by interceſſion, eight were allow'd to ſtay every day as cooks for the reſt, which they took by turns throughout the whole number. At four in the afternoon the people returned; ſome having been employ'd in carrying wood, ſome in turning up the ground with hoes, and others in picking weeds in the emperor's gardens. Their victuals was got ready by the time they came home.

December 28. Cloudy weather. All the people went to work as ſoon as they could ſee. They were allow'd to ſit down an hour and a half in the middle of the day, but had many a ſtroke from their drivers, when they were doing their beſt to deſerve better uſage. The captain was ſtriving all that was in his power to get this remedied, which, with the aſſiſtance of our good friend, *Juan Arbona*, we were in hopes to get the better of. This *Juan Arbona* had been in this country eight years, was taken under *Engliſh* colours, and had a paſs, ſign'd by general *Blakeney* at *Minorca*. The emperor had kept him theſe two or three years paſt near his own perſon, and put much confidence in him; he was very well attach'd to the *Engliſh*, and did every thing in his power to aſſiſt us. At four in the afternoon, the people returned; two of the ſoldiers had an hundred baſtinadoes each, for behaving in a diſreſpectful manner, while the emperor was looking at their work.

wal *December*

December 29. Cloudy weather. The people went to work as before; but were now allowed a hot breakfaſt of porridge, ſweetened with honey, before they ſet out; this work was ſometimes to hoe the ground, at other times, to carry wood, or ſtones, for building, and ſuch other things as ſlaves here are commonly employed in. At four in the afternoon, they returned as uſual, and went to their dinners.

December 30. Fair weather. The people were employed as before. Captain *Barton* received a kind meſſage from the emperor, with his leave to ride out, or take a walk in his gardens, with any of his officers.

December 31. Cloudy weather. The people went to work as before, the captain not being able to obtain leave for them to ſtay at home on *Sundays*: at four they returned; at five read prayers to them as uſual.

January 1, 1759. Fair weather, and froſt. The people at work as before, but had not ſuch bad uſage, and were in a fair way of having leſs, owing chiefly to the good offices of our friend, *Juan Arbona*, who took all imaginable pains to make their work as light as poſſible. He now obtained leave for the Chriſtians to quit their work at twelve o'clock on *Sundays*, which was no ſmall favour here, and what was never done before. The people kept their health as yet pretty well, having a pure cool air to work in at this time of the year; but, according to the ſituation of the place, [which is ſurrounded by part of mount *Atlas*, and other high hills, and from the account of the inhabitants] it is burning hot in ſummer, and ſeldom any wind for a refreſhment.

January 2. The people went to work as uſual. A new moon being commenced, the emperor ſent captain *Barton* the money for the peoples ſupport till the next moon.

January 3. Finding we were now got into a ſettled way, and that moſtly the ſame things daily revolved, I ſhall now only remark any extraordinary occurrences.

Nothing material happened till the beginning of *February*, about which time two ſoldiers died, within a few

few days of each other; which the Emperor enquiring the reaſon of was told by our friend, *Juan Arbona*, that it was occaſioned by catching cold for want of cloaths; upon which he was directly ordered to give every *Engliſh* ſlave as much white linen as would make two ſhirts.

Upon the 22d of *March*, a *Spaniard*, having ſome words with a Moor, who had firſt uſed him ill, was carried before the Emperor, who being in a bad humour that day, ordered the poor man to be knock'd on the head directly, with a hoe, before him, and the dead body to be expoſed for two days afterwards; during which time, the *Moors* and *Jews* ſhow'd their diſpoſition, by daſhing the body to pieces with ſtones as they paſs'd. About the middle of *April*, the *Spaniards* ranſom being agreed for, they ſet out from hence, to the number of an hundred for *Tangier*, where the Moors and the money being delivered for them, they embark'd for *Cadiz*. We now received letters from *Gibraltar*, which gave us hopes of a ſpeedy relief. Our men were not ſo healthy now as at firſt, many having got the flux, and ſome the fever.

The 26th of *May*, the Emperor received a letter from Lord *Home*, offering one hundred and ſeventy thouſand dollars to the Emperor, as a preſent for our freedom, which he ſeemed very well pleaſed with, and promiſed to ſend immediately for our ambaſſador, to ſettle all other affairs, and let us go; but we found there was no truſting to any thing he ſaid.

June 15. A courier ſet out with the Emperor's letter to the ambaſſador; he was a *Jew*, named *Toledano*, and had orders to proceed to *Gibraltar*, and return with the ambaſſador.

About the 25th, the Emperor ordered, that the *Engliſh* ſhould work only from day-light till nine o'clock, and then go home till three in the afternoon, then return, and work till ſun-ſet; which was a greater favour than any ſlaves were ever ſhewn here before. The number that went to work was alſo limitted to one hundred, which might ſoon enable us to make two gangs;

for the people being kept from working in the exceſſive heat of the ſun and wind, (which is often ſo hot, there is no holding one's face to it) we found our ſick liſt ſhorten daily.

The 2d of *July*, the Emperor ſet out from *Morocco*, with an army of ſix thouſand men; but, by report, it was ſoon to be augmented to thirty thouſand, as great numbers joined him hourly. He went to ſubdue ſome part of his dominions, that would not acknowledge him.

About the 10th, he ſent to this place ſeventy men's heads, which were placed againſt one of the great gates of the city; there were alſo about two hundred priſoners, the chief of whom, to the number of forty, were put into one of the towers, of the wall, and about one third of their number put on the top of it, with large wooden rammers; then they were ſupplied with earth, which they muſt beat, till the roof give way with the load, and then they all periſhed together. Theſe things are done here, without any body taking the leaſt notice of it. Our men now make two gangs, being in better ſpirits and health than any time before in this place. The Emperor, about four or five days journey from hence, had ſome ſmart ſkirmiſhes.

About the 10th of *Auguſt*, orders came for fifty men more to go to work; we found he was uneaſy that our ambaſſador did not come.

On the 18th heard from *Gibraltar*, that the ambaſſador deferr'd coming; but on the 30th had the agreeable news, that he would ſet ſail from *Gibraltar* in a few days. This good news kept us in hopes to the latter end of *Auguſt*, when a courier arrived from *Tetuan*, who agreeably diſappointed us with the happy news of admiral *Boſcawen*'s having beat the *French* fleet, and the ambaſſador's ſhip being in the engagement, was obliged to ſtay ſome time at *Gibraltar* to refit; but during all this time, the Emperor's cruizers had paſſports from lord *Home*, and were all out, and conſtantly ſending in prizes, which gave us but little hopes of bringing matters to an accommodation this ſummer; as

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the keeping his cruizers in port, is the chief means of making him hearken to reaſon. But now, being the middle of *September*, and moſt of them returned ſucceſsful into port, we had the aſſurance of the long expected ambaſſador being at *Sallee*, with his majeſty's ſhips, *Guernſey* and *Thetis*, having the money on board offered for our redemption, which the Emperor was acquainted with at his camp; but he, being elated with his ſucceſs both by land and ſea, and, having nothing to fear from us till the next ſpring, only trifled with the ambaſſador, by making extravagant demands, to detain him upon the coaſt, which is very dangerous in the winter time. His laſt demand was two hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, thirty pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of powder and ſhot. The ambaſſador had come up to two hundred thouſand dollars, to ſatisfy him for every pretenſion; but on hearing this laſt demand, he ſent the Emperor word, that they never would be complied with, for the reaſon he had already given him; upon which he very wiſely left the coaſt, having loſt two anchors in *Sallee* road. When the Emperor found there was nothing to be done by keeping the ſhips he diſpatched one of his Alcaides to *Gibraltar*, with more moderate propoſals; and deſired a gentleman might be ſent him, with authority from the ambaſſador to talk upon the ſubject, and carry his determined reſolution. Accordingly, Mr. *Haſler*, the ambaſſador's ſecretary, a very ſenſible gentleman, was ſent with anſwers to his laſt demands, who uſed every reaſon to convince the Emperor, that it was not in the ambaſſadors power to grant him any ſupplies of warlike ſtores, as that was contrary to entreaties firmly ſubſiſting between *England* and other nations, then at peace with her; ſtill he would not be convinced, and ſuffered Mr. *Haſler* to return to *Gibraltar*, without giving him his determined reſolution. During this time, there were eight or nine *Engliſh* paſſengers taken under *Portugueze* colours and brought to *Morocco*, which we were afraid would be an additional ſubject of diſpute.

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The latter end of *September* the Emperor returned to *Morocco*, having finiſhed his campaign ſucceſsfully.

About the middle of *October*, the Emperor again ſent *Toledano* the *Jew*, with more moderate propoſals than any of the former, and with authority to accommodate all differences.

About the beginning of *February*, 1760, *Toledano* returned, with lord *Home*'s determined reſolution, to give two hundred thouſand dollars for the redemption of every *Britiſh* ſubject in the Emperor's dominions, and twenty thouſand dollars to purchaſe warlike ſtores; which he might do, by ſending a veſſel of his own to *England*. This, he ſaid, was very well, and more than he knew before, and that now his heart was quite clean to the *Engliſh*. But as he was of a moſt avaricious diſpoſition, and never kept his word, or held long in one mind, we put but very little dependance on what he ſaid.

About this time captain *Barton* was uſed very ill, which happened in the following manner, He had been allowed to keep a mule for ſome time paſt, and commonly uſed to ride from his houſe, (which was near the palace) to the houſe where the men were lodged. The Emperor happened to ſee him, but captain *Barton*, thinking him ſo far diſtant that he ſhould not be taken notice of, only put his hat under his arm, and rode on, as he was that inſtant obſcured by a wall. The Emperor ſent two of his guards after him, and he was juſt going to alight at the houſe when they came up with him, and pull'd him from off the mule, giving him likewiſe ſeveral ſtrokes with their ſtraps, which they always have for that purpoſe. They ſiezed him one of each ſide by the collar, and in this ſhameful manner they hurried him to one of the gates, and ſhut him up in a hole behind the door; the mob would hardly allow us to follow him; however, I got in with him; but did not continue there a quarter of an hour, before the ſame two fellows that ſeized him, came and ſet him free, and wanted to have ſome money, which is the cuſtom of the country; but captain *Barton* would not give them a

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blan-queen, and bid them go and tell their maſter ſo. Our men were kept more ſtrict than ever to their work, and the Alcaides came oftner to ſearch the houſe, but the vigilance of captain *Barton*, and our beſt friend, *Juan Arbona*, got the better of a number of difficulties and impoſitions, which would otherwiſe have made the men's lives very unhappy. The Emperor having conſidered, for this fortnight paſt on the laſt propoſals, and diſcourſed *Toledano* ſeveral times about it, he at laſt reſolved to ſend him once more to *Gibraltar*, with his determined reſolution, to accept of two hundred thouſand dollars for all the *Engliſh* ſubjects, and twenty-five thouſand dollars for every other pretenſion. As he ſeemed to be more in earneſt than ever he had been before, we began to think our deliverance was near at hand.

About the middle of *February* *Toledano* ſet out for *Gibraltar*, with orders to write to the Emperor immediately, upon lord *Home*'s agreeing to his propoſals; upon the receipt of which we were to ſet out for *Sallee*, to be ready for embarking when the ambaſſador arrived there.

On the 25th of *March*, the Emperor received aſſurances from *Gibraltar*, that his demands ſhould be duly complied with, on our embarking at *Sallee*; for which place the ambaſſador would ſail the firſt fair wind, with the money and preſents. Upon this, he ſent to captain *Barton*, (who had alſo received letters) to inform him, that he, and all the people who were caſt away, ſhould ſoon ſet out for *Sallee*. The joy this gave us was better felt than be deſcribed. Captain *Barton* took up money from the merchants, with which we ſoon provided every neceſſary that could be wanted, in a journey of ten days, for three hundred and twenty men; but our men were ſtill kept to their work.

On the 11th of *April*, the men left off going to work; on the 12th, in the evening, the Emperor ſent for captain *Barton*, another lieutenant, and myſelf, and told us we were to go away next morning, and that he would make peace with our nation, if they

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were willing; if not, he did not care. He then gave a nod for our departure, which we moſt chearfully accepted with a very low bow, and walk'd off with lighter hearts than ever we felt before.

Accordingly, next morning, being all ready before ſun-riſe, we waited till nine o'clock for the mules and camels; then every body was mounted, generally two upon a camel, and immediately went off without the city. When all were come, we proceeded on our journey, attended by a baſhaw and one hundred ſoldiers on horſeback. We were now treated in a more agreeable manner than when we made our grand entrance near eighteen months before. Now captain *Barton* was conſulted how faſt he choſe to travel, and when to ſtop. In the evening we pitched our tents, (which were all properly numbered) and formed an exact oval; the captain's cloſing one end, and our's the other. In this good order we purſued our journey, wanting for nothing, and well taken care of by our black guards, as to the watching part.

We had a ſkirmiſh, the fourth day of our march, with ſome of the country *Moors*. It began, by ſome of our men in the rear ſtopping to buy ſome milk at a village, for which the *Moors* wanted to make them pay an exorbitant price after they had drank it, which our men would not comply with; upon this the *Moors* began to beat them, which our men returned, and more coming to aſſiſt we maintained a ſmart battle, till they grew too numerous; in the mean time, ſome rode off to call our guard, who inſtantly came to our aſſiſtance with their drawn ſcymitars, and dealt round them pretty briſkly; in the interim we were not idle, and had the pleaſure to ſee the blood trickling down a good many of their faces. The guards ſeized the chief man of the village, and carried him with us to the baſhaw, who was our conductor; who, having heard the cauſe, diſmiſſed him without farther puniſhment, in conſideration of his having been well drubb'd by us.

The 22d of *April* we got to *Sallee*, and pitch'd our tents in an old caſtle, from whence we had the happineſs

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once again, to ſee three of our royal maſter's ſhips lying at anchor, ready to receive us; but when we view'd the bar of the harbour, with ſuch a large, white, roaring ſurf upon it, we began to think our embarkation would probably prove tedious, which accordingly happened; for it was the fourth of *May* before the bar was ſmooth enough for the boats to go, and then only half the people could go, as there were not boats enough for all. Capt. *Barton* judged it proper to ſend off firſt all the ſoldiers, inferior officers, and ſome ſailors, to make up an hundred and ſixty-two in number, over the bar. They came to a grappling, and waited till half the money was brought from the ſhip, and put into their boat, which returned over the bar, and the men got ſafe on board, where we, who remained aſhore, caſt many a wiſhful eye, till the 13th, during which interval we had much uneaſineſs, as the *Moors* were ſuſpicious of the ambaſſador's not coming aſhore, and wanting to detain ſome of us officers for a ſecurity; but at laſt the ambaſſador and captain *Barton*'s ſagacity, ſurmounted this difficulty, and we all got over the bar, where we waited till all the money was put into the *Moors* boat; upon which, we proceeded on board the *Guernſey*, with hearts full of gratitude to God and our country for our deliverance from ſo barbarous a people. We were moſt chearfully welcom'd by the worthy ambaſſador, and all his officers, whoſe kindneſs we experienced a full month, waiting for the paſſengers, to the number of twenty five men and women, which the emperor wanted to keep till the ambaſſador came to him. This could not be complied with; but at laſt the emperor, after ſending an ambaſſador to ſettle that point with ours, conſented to let them all go, except *Juan Arbona* and *Pedro Umbert*, whom he peremptorily refuſed to part with; which occaſioned a general concolance for the former, as he was a truſty friend in our adverſity, and kindly aſſiſted us in all our difficulties; which poſſibly might much ſooner have been put an end to, had our country properly reſented the outrage offered to his Majeſty's conſul, Mr. *James Read*, whoſe virtues and abilities were too well

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known to need a deſcription. This gentleman embarked for *Morocco*, in *November* 1757, at *Gibraltar*, on board one of his Majeſty's frigates of twenty guns. Soon after his landing, the ſaid frigate was attacked by a corſair of equal force, belonging to the emperor of *Morocco*, and ſome men killed; which inſult on the *Britiſh* flag was gallantly revenged by the captain of the frigate, who drove the corſair on ſhore, where ſhe was deſtroyed. This coming to the emperor's knowledge, was made a pretext for impriſoning the conſul and his attendants; and a demand was made of a ſhip, with naval and military ſtores, in recompenſe, as he ſaid, for the loſs of his corſair.

This the conſul refuſed to comply with; on which he was thrown into a dungeon, and threatened to be burnt, if he did not immediately ſign articles to agree to this unjuſt demand; but no fear of death could move him to comply with a demand ſo injurious to the honour of his king and country. At length the direful order came for his being ſent to work with the common ſlaves. This was more than the utmoſt fortitude was able to ſupport, and his death ſoon put an end to this fatal tragedy. Had our government, upon this, battered their ſea-ports, and demoliſhed their ſhipping, eſpecially their corſairs; and would our admirals, like *Blake*, deſtroy, or drive them into their own ports, inſtead of granting them paſſes, their pride would have been humbled and their demands more reaſonable. But to return.

We arrived at *Gibraltar*, in his Majeſty's ſhip, *Gibraltar*, on the 27th of *June*, and on the 29th, ſailed for *England* in his Majeſty's ſtoreſhip, *Marlborough*; where we all arrived in good health on the 7th of *Auguſt* and remained ſo in quarantine till the 19th of *September*, 1760, and on the 20th, went aſhore, with leave for ſix weeks; the worthy captain *Barton*, his officers, and every body, being honourably acquitted by a court-martial for the loſs of the *Litchfield*.

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Description of MOROCCO,

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A Character of the EMPEROR.

MOROCCO is a large city, ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall of earth; its circumference about five or ſix miles, ſituated on a great plain between mount *Atlas* and other high hills. The houſes are all built of earth, generally one or two ſtories high, very irregular, with only a ſquare hole or two by way of a window. They are all flat on the top, and terraſs'd, ſo that you may walk over almoſt the whole town on the top of them: but altogether, it looks as if an earthquake had ſhook it ſo violently, that the whole place muſt have ſuffered; for there is hardly a whole houſe to be ſeen, amidſt the number of ruins and dunghills, which ſwarm ſo with rats, that you can hardly walk, without ſtepping into the holes where they burrow.

The people are truly barbarous, having no ſenſe of either honour or ſhame, very indolent and illiterate, much addicted to venery, and in a moſt ſcandalous manner. In general, they are thieves, few of them chuſing to work; they live ſparingly, ſeldom eating fleſh; their chief food is boil'd flower (roll'd in a particular manner, to appear like grains of rice) with a bit of mutton, ſome butter, &c. this they call *cuſcuſo*. Their women are kept in the greateſt ſubjection, the huſbands having it in their power to puniſh them with death for the leaſt diſobedience; they imagine them to be without ſouls, and regard them only as neceſſary to propagate the ſpecies; they are never ſuffered to enter a moſque, and ſeldom or ever ſpeak to any man accept their huſbands. The conſequence of a Chriſtian lying with a *Moorish* woman, and being detected, is either to turn *Moor* immediately, or both will be burnt.

The climate is exceſſively hot in the ſummer, very dry and diſagreeable, every thing being parch'd up by the violent heat of the ſun; in the winter it is moſt pleaſant time, being neither too hot nor too cold; and when the rainy ſeaſon (in the month of *January* commonly) is paſt, every herb and fruit ſoon ripens to maturity. The air is generally clear, and the ſky ſerene, for months together.

Morocco is governed by baſhaws and Alcaides, but none of them have the power to puniſh with death, every crime deſerving that is carried before the Emperor, who is out before his palace three evenings in the week, ſurrounded by his guards, to diſtribute juſtice. He is ſeated upon a horſe, the criminals are brought before him, and, after hearing what is to be ſaid for and againſt, he ſoon determines the caſe; the guilty are immediately put to death by ſome of the guards, and ſometimes by himſelf, and the body expoſed upon a dunghill for a number of days, according to the flagrancy of the crime, which is not to be removed till the friends of the deceaſed have obtained leave from the Emperor;

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it is then ſaid he has forgiven him, but by this time the corps ſtinks ſo, there is no going within fifty yards of it.

The Emperor is, in his own opinion, the greateſt monarch on earth; he acknowledges no ſuperior, nor pays tribute to any one; he is adored, and almoſt worſhipped by his ſubjects; he is never ſuppoſed to do wrong, for none dare make the leaſt remonſtrance, except they are wearied of life, as his word, or even his nod, determines their fate. As to his perſon, he is about ſix foot and one inch high, not corpulent, but very aukward in walking, which is occaſioned by his being moſtly on horſeback; there he is as dextrous as any man; his complexion is nearly like that of a pickled walnut, and he ſquints a good deal; his greateſt paſſion is the love of money, which he ſticks at nothing to obtain, whenever he finds a ſubject to work upon. He is ſo miſerly, that the candles, which are not burnt out the night before, muſt be brought to him again, and in every thing elſe it is the ſame. He is very abſtemious from luxury of any kind; hunting is his chief diverſion. Neither he, nor any of his country, have any notion of good manners. As to a court, he keeps none; he has a ſort of an irregular palace, which his people repair to, to wait his coming out. The manner they addreſs him in is, by kiſſing the ground at three regular approaches; then he will hear what they have to ſay, but none has ever the honour to touch him; his neareſt relations never eat with him, or ſit nearer than ſix or ſeven yards from him; they are all obliged to pull of their pampuſes, whenever they advance towards him. He is of the *Mahometan* religion, as all the *Moors* are, and keeps, to all appearance, as ſtrictly to the forms, as any ſubject in his dominions. They have a cuſtom of carrying a ſtring of beads in their hands, counting them as they walk in the ſtreet, ſaying ſomething for every one in praiſe of God, at the ſame time their minds are intent on nothing but theft and robbery.

FINIS.

it is then faid he has forgiven him; but by this time the corps thinks fo, there is no going within fifty yards of it.

The Emperor is, in his own opinion, the greateſt monarch on earth; he acknowledges no ſuperior, nor pays tribute to any one; he is adored, and almoſt worſhipped by his ſubjects; he is never ſuppoſed to do wrong, for none dare make the leaſt remonſtrance, except they are wearied of life, as his word, or even his nod, determines their fate. As to his perſon, he is about ſix foot and one inch high, not corpulent, but very awkward in walking, which is occaſioned by his being moſtly on horſeback; there he is as dexterous as any man: his complexion is nearly like that of a pickled walnut, and he ſpunts a good deal: his greateſt paſſion is the love of money, which he ſticks at nothing to obtain, whenever he finds a ſubject to work upon. He is to miſers, that the candles, which are not burnt out the night before, muſt be brought to him again, and in every thing elſe it is the ſame. He is very abſtemious from luxury of any kind, hunting is his chief diverſion. Neither he, nor any of his country, have any notion of good manners. As to a court, he keeps none; he has a fort of an irregular palace, which his people repair to, to wait his coming out. The manner they addreſs him in is, by kiſſing the ground at three regular approaches; then he will hear what they have to ſay, but none has ever the honour to touch him; his neareſt relations never eat with him, or ſit nearer than ſix or ſeven yards from him; they are all obliged to pull off their pumpules, whenever they advance towards him. He is of the Mahometan religion, as all the Moors are, and keeps, to all appearance, as ſtrictly to the forms as any ſubject in his dominions. They have a cuſtom of carrying a ſtring of beads in their hands, counting them as they walk in the ſtreet, ſaying ſomething for every one in praiſe of God, at the ſame time their minds are intent on nothing but theft and robbery.

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